

O. Pickard-Cambridge, del.

M'Farlane & Erskine, Lith. Edin.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE A.

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- Fig. 1. *Corinna præstans*, sp.n. male. Eyes from above and behind.  
2. Maxillæ and labium. 3. Profile of cephalothorax.  
4. Radial, and portion of digital joint of left palpus on  
outer side. 5. Digital joint and palpal organs.  
,, 6. *Theridion varians* Hahn (variety), female. 7. Genital  
aperture.  
,, 8. *Leptyphantes beatula*, sp.n., male, profile of cephalothorax.  
9. Eyes from above and behind. 10. Left palpus from  
outer side. 11, Tibia of fourth pair of legs.  
,, 12. *Hilaira montigena*, L. Koch, male, profile of cephalothorax.  
13. Right palpus from outer side. 14. Radial joint of  
right palpus, above and behind.  
,, 15. *Gongylidiellum blandum*, Sim., male, outline of cephalothorax  
and abdomen. 16. Profile of cephalothorax. 17. Ditto,  
from outer side. 18. Left palpus on outer side. 19. Eyes  
from above and behind. 20. Maxilla and labium.  
21. Genital aperture (female). 22. One of the falces from  
above and behind. 23. End of ditto.  
,, 24. *Erigone Welchii*, Jackson, male, profile of cephalothorax.  
25. One of the falces in profile. 26. Left palpus on outer  
side. 27. Genital aperture, female.  
,, 28. *Tibellus maritimus*, Menge, outline of abdomen, male.  
29. Ditto, female. 30. Genital aperture, female. 31. Por-  
tion of left palpus, male.  
,, 32. *Tibellus oblongus*, Walck.-Blackw., outline of abdomen, male  
33. Ditto, female. 34. Genital aperture, female. 35. Por-  
tion of left palpus, male.
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N.B.—The short lines in the Plate indicate the natural length of the  
various spiders.



## On New and Rare Arachnids

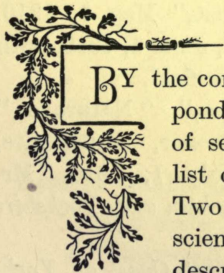
NOTED AND OBSERVED IN 1910.

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By Rev. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

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### PLATE A.



BY the continued assistance of many kind correspondents I am able to record the occurrence of several additions to the British and Irish list of Arachnids during the past year, 1910. Two of these are considered to be new to science, and another has also lately been described as new by Dr. A. R. Jackson. Some others are also recorded for the first time in Britain, though already known on the Continent; details of the above will be found in the following list. I have again to thank all, or nearly all, of the correspondents mentioned by name in my last year's communication (Proc. Dors. F. Club xxxi., p. 48) for their kindness in sending me specimens or information. Without this my means of obtaining materials for the continuance of the study of Arachnology would be very materially decreased.

Further information on many of the species contained in the subjoined list may be obtained in the following publications:—“Spiders of Dorset,” 1879—81, and numerous papers published since by the Dorset Field Club in its annual “Proceedings,” 1882—1910; as also to the “List of British and Irish Spiders” (Sime and Co., Dorchester, 1900); also, on the British *Phalangidea* (or Harvestmen), to a Monograph on that Order, and to another on the British *Chernetidea* (or False Scorpions), published respectively by the Dorset Field Club in their “Proceedings,” Vol. XI., 1890, and Vol. XIII., 1892. Papers also have been published during the past year on British Arachnids by several collectors and specialists, namely:—

“On some rare Irish Spiders obtained in 1909; with Notes on the Genus *Erigone*,” “Irish Naturalist,” Vol. XIX., Aug., 1910, pp. 141-145, pl. 3, by Dr. A. R. Jackson, M.B., D.Sc.

“On some Arthropods observed in 1909,” Lancashire Naturalist,” May, 1910, pp. 17-22 and 46-50. Dr. A. R. Jackson.

“Abnormality in Spiders,” “Naturalist,” May 1, 1910, p. 199-203, with figures; and pp. 229-232, June 1, 1910, with figures.—W. Falconer, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield.

“Notes on *Eboria caliginosa*, Falconer,” “Naturalist,” July 1, 1910, pp. 253-254.—W. Falconer, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield also in “Naturalist,” July 1, 1910, Mr. Falconer gives lists of spiders found in Durham and Yorkshire during the past season, pp. 261-264.

“Notes on Arachnida on the North-East Coast of Yorkshire,” “Naturalist,” Dec. 1, 1910.—W. Falconer.

“Notes on Spiders,” Transactions Nat. Hist. Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, n.s., Vol. III., part 2, p. 3, plate xii.—Rev. J. E. Hull, Whitfield, Northumberland.

“Papers on Spiders,” by the Rev. J. E. Hull, M.A. I. The genus *Tmeticus* (Simon, 1884; Cambridge, 1900) and some allied genera. II. Some Northern Records for 1909. Trans. N.H.S., Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-

Tyne, n.s., Vol. II., part 3, pp. 573, 59, pl. xv.—Rev. J. E. Hull, M.A.

“*The Spiders of the Airedale and Wharfedale Area*,” “Naturalist,” Jan., 1911, pp. 70-73.—W. P. Winter, Shipley, Yorkshire.

“*On the Irish Species of Obisium, with special reference to one from Glengariff new to the Brittanic Fauna*,” “Irish Naturalist,” June, 1910, pp. 108-112.—H. Wallis Kew, Werndon-road, Wandsworth.

“*Notes on Arachnids observed during 1910. I. On three additions to the British Fauna*.”—By A. Randall Jackson, M.B., D.Sc., “Lancashire Naturalist,” No. 36 (No. 24 n.s.), March, 1911, Vol. 3, pp. 385-392, pl. xii.

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LIST OF NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.

ARANEIDEA.

Fam. DYSDERIDÆ.

**Dysdera** *Cambridgii*, Thor.

Both sexes (the males adult) were found among heather on Bloxworth Heath in August, 1910, by my sons, W. A. Pickard-Cambridge and A. E. Ll. Pickard-Cambridge.

Fam. DRASSIDÆ.

**Prothesima** *longipes*, C. L. Koch.

Adults of both sexes found on various spots on Bloxworth Heath in August and September, 1910, by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C.

**Prothesima nigrita, Fabr.**

An adult female found by my son, Rev. R. J. P.-C., at Warmwell, in June, 1910. An adult male was also sent to me by Dr. Jackson from the New Forest in the same month.

**Agroeca proxima, Cambr.**

Both sexes, adult, were found on Bloxworth Heath in August and September, 1910, by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C. This species appears to be more numerous in heathy places than in woods, &c., but I have never yet succeeded in identifying with certainty its egg-cocoon; though it is in all probability very close in its resemblance to that of *A. brunnea*, Bl. The identification of this last, however, as distinct from that of *A. proxima*, Cambr., can hardly yet be considered certain.\*

**Agroeca gracilipes, Bl.**

Adults of both sexes were found frequently in various spots on Bloxworth Heath by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C., in August and September, 1910.

**Agroeca inopina, Cambr.**

Both sexes found on Bloxworth Heath not infrequently by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C., in August and September, 1910. Although I have, some years ago, taken it at West Lulworth in some abundance, it has not until now been met with, except very rarely, at Bloxworth.

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\* In Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F.C., Vol. VII., Plate iv., in "Description of plate," fig. 4A, it is stated, by a printer's error, to be that of *Agroeca brunnea*, Bl., whereas it is that of *Agroeca proxima*, Cambr.

**Agroeca celans**, Bl.

An adult male was found by W. A. P.-C. on Bloxworth Heath in August, 1910. The only previous occurrences of this species here were of two or three females taken by myself many years ago. It appears to occur more frequently in North Wales (where my son W. A. P.-C. met with adult females of it in September, 1910), and in the North of England.

Gen. CORINNA, C. L. Koch. Die Arachn. IX., p. 17, ad. partem, and Simon, Hist. Naturelle des Araignées II., p. 198.

The genus *Corinna* forms a portion of a large group of spiders near to *Clubiona*, Latr., and, like that genus, included by M. Simon in his great work (i.e. supra) in the Family *Clubionidæ*; it seems, however, to me to belong, with *Clubiona*, more properly to the *Drassidæ*, in near connection with which *Clubiona* has always been previously placed. I cannot say that I have given this systematic re-arrangement the study and attention it requires and is due to it, and which, in connection with M. Simon's systematic arrangement generally, will very probably become universally established.

**Corinna praestans** sp. n. Pl. A, figs. 1-5.

Two adult males of this fine and striking looking species have been sent to me in 1909 and 1910 from the Royal Gardens at Kew, by Mr. A. W. Hill. They were found there in the "Propagating Pits," and are no doubt of foreign importation. I have recorded and described them here (see postea p. 50) not from any idea of their being "British," in the ordinary sense of the word, but simply as likely perhaps to induce other persons, who have similar plant houses under their charge, to capture and get identified exotic spiders that may thus come under their notice.

## Fam. THERIDIIDÆ.

**Theridion varians**, Hahn., var. Pl. A, figs. 6-7.

An adult female of an unusual variety of this very variable spider was received from Lichfield, Staffordshire, where it was found by Mr. Lancelot Ashbourne Carr, of the White House, Lichfield, and kindly sent to me by Dr. Carr, of University College, Nottingham. The upper side of the abdomen is jet black, with several large bright carmine transverse subtriangular markings on the hinder half.

**Crustulina sticta**, Cambr.

Examples of this local spider were found on Bloxworth Heath by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C. in August, 1910.

**Laseola coracina**, C. L. Koch.

Two males (not adult) were found on Bloxworth Heath in August and September, 1910, by W. A. P.-C. It is some years since I have seen an example of this rare species.

**Laseola tristis**, Hahn.

An adult female was sent to me for examination by Dr. A. R. Jackson who had received it from Ireland in June, 1910.

**Enoplognatha thoracica**, Hahn.

Two females (of which one was the var. *albipunctata*, Cambr.) were found by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C. on Bloxworth Heath in August 1910.

**Bolyphantes expunctus**, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes received from Rev. J. E. Hull, by whom they were found at Forres, N.B., and where they were apparently not rare.



**Sintula cornigera**, Bl.

An adult female of this widely-dispersed but rare spider was found on Bloxworth Heath by W. A. P.-C. at the end of August, 1910.

**Tapinopa longidens**, Wid.

Adults of both sexes, found in some abundance, among *débris*, &c., on chalk soil, Bloxworth. at the end August, 1910, by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C.

**Leptyphantes beatula**, sp. n. Pl. A, figs. 8, 9, 10, 11.

An adult male of this spider was found by my son, W. A. P.-C., near Barmouth, in North Wales, in September, 1910. It is allied to *L. longiseta*, Sim., and *L. pinicola* id. (For fuller description see postea p. 52.)

**Bathyphantes setiger**, F.O.P.-Cambr.

*Bathyphantes spretus*, Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, XXVII., pp. 76 and 85, pl. A, figs. 4-7.

When *Bathyphantes spreus* was described I had not seen an example of *B. setiger*; having, however, lately come across the type specimen of the latter, in a collection of my late nephew's (by whom the species was described), there is no doubt but that *B. spretus* is the female of it; this name, therefore, becomes a synonym of *B. setiger*!

**Hilaira montigena**, L. Koch. Pl. A, figs. 12, 13, 14.

*Tmeticus montigena*, L. Koch-Cambr., Brit. and Irish Spiders, p. 33.

Adults of both sexes were found in fine condition by W. A. P.-C. on Cader Idris, N. Wales, in September, 1910. From a consideration of these examples the species appears to belong more properly to the genus *Hilaira*, Sim., than to *Tmeticus*. *H. montigena* is a rare spider, and seems to belong to mountainous regions.

? *Oreoneta ortunata*, Cambr.

*Tmeticus fortunatus*, Cambr., Brit. and Irish Spid., p. 33.

Adult males were found at Bloxworth by A. E. Ll. P.-C. in June, 1910.

*Sintula fausta*, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes were received from Northumberland, from the Rev. J. E. Hull, in October, 1910. Mons. Eugène Simon says that this species is very nearly allied to *Gongylidiellum placidum*, Sim. (Arachnides de France, Vol. V., p. 603), and he considers it to belong to that genus.

*Syedra pholcommoides*, Cambr.

Mons. Eugène Simon conjectures that this spider is identical with his *Syedra ophthalmica* (Arach. de France, Vol. V., p. 455). I do not think so, nor do I consider it identical, as M. Simon suggests, with *Microneta gracilis*, Menge (Preuss. Spinnen, p. 233, pl. 45, tab. 132). The profile line of the cephalothorax seems quite different.

*Gongylidiellum blandum*, Sim. Pl. A, figs. 15-23.

*Gongylidiellum blandum*, Sim.-Jackson, "Lancashire Naturalist," No. 36, March, 1911, Vol. 3, p. 188, pl. xii., figs. 8-14.

*Gongylidiellum blandum*, Sim. (Arachn. de France, Vol. V., p. 604, fig. 420, 421).

A very distinct and remarkable species, found (both sexes adult) by Dr. A. R. Jackson on the banks of the Dee, Chester. (For details see post. p. 53.) It is a noteworthy addition to the British List of Araneidea.

**Erigone Welchii**, Jackson. Pl. A, figs. 25, 26, 27.

*Erigone Welchii*, Jackson, "Irish Naturalist,"  
Feb., 1911, Vol. XX., pp. 28-31, pl. 6.

Both sexes of this fine and very distinct species were received for examination from Dr. A. R. Jackson in 1910. They were found by Mr. R. Welch, of Belfast, in the county of Donegal, Ireland. The form of the palpi will distinguish the male at a glance from all the others of the genus as yet known as British. In general colouring and appearance, however, it nearly resembles several others; though perhaps its nearest ally is *Erigone psychrophila*, Thor., a remarkable form found in the Arctic regions, Nova Zembla, &c. *E. Welchii* is a fine addition to the British and Irish list.

**Lophomma laudatum**, Cambr.

Among many other spiders obtained by W. A. P.-C. near Barmouth, N. Wales, in September, 1910, was a male of this species.

**Lophocarenum nemorale**, Bl.

*Lophocarenum stramineum*, Cambr., Proc. Dor.  
N.H. and A.F. Club, Vol. XXVIII., p. 132, pl. B,  
fig. 51-53, also Vol. XXX., p. 106, and Vol.  
XXXI., p. 55.

The examples received from Ireland and considered to be those of *L. stramineum*, Menge, appear to have been wrongly identified, owing to the impossibility at the moment of comparing them with the types of *L. nemorale*, Bl., which had been mislaid. *L. stramineum* must, therefore, be removed from the British list.

**Araeoncus crassiceps**, Westr.

An adult male was found on iron railings at Bloxworth Rectory on May 18, 1910, by R. J. P.-C. As at present known it is a rare species, but has a wide range.

**Prosopotheca monoceros, Wid.**

An adult male, the finest and richest coloured specimen I have seen, was found among heather at Bloxworth at the beginning of October, 1910, by W. A. P.-C.

**Ceratinella brevipes, Westr.**

An adult male, found on iron railings at Bloxworth Rectory on May 18, 1910, by R. J. P.-C.

**Fam. MIMETIDÆ.****Ero tuberculata, DeGeer.**

An adult male was found by W. A. P.-C. on Bloxworth Heath in September, 1910, and adults of both sexes by Dr. A. R. Jackson at Oxshott, in Surrey, in the summer of 1910; previous to this it had only been recorded at Wokingham, Bloxworth, and in the New Forest.

**Fam. EPEIRIDÆ.****Sub.-Fam. TETRAGNATHINÆ.****Tetragnatha pinicola, L. Koch.**

An adult male received from Dr. A. R. Jackson, from the New Forest, in June, 1910.

**Sub.-Fam. EPEIRINÆ.****Singa sanguinea, C. L. Koch.**

Both sexes (immature) from Burnham Beeches, Dr. A. R. Jackson, 1910.

***Epeira angulata*, Clk.**

A female of this fine and local spider found in a plantation on Bloxworth Heath by A. E. Ll. P.-C. in September, 1910.

***Epeira triguttata*, Jacks.-Bös.**

Adults of both sexes found on iron railings at Bloxworth Rectory in May, 1910, by R. J. P.-C.

***Epeira alsine*, Walck.**

A female of this rare and local species found at Bloxworth by A. E. Ll. P.-C., in November, 1910, and another received from Dr. Carr, and found by his nephew, Mr. L. A. Carr, of Lichfield, Staffordshire.

**Fam. THOMISIDÆ.****Sub.-Fam. THOMISINÆ.*****Xysticus erraticus*, Bl.**

Adult, as well as immature examples of both sexes, by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C. on Bloxworth Heath, near the middle of August, 1910. Adults at this time of year are unusual. It is a scarce species at all times.

***Xysticus robustus*, Hahn.**

A male and females, adult, were found in the New Forest by Dr. A. R. Jackson in June, 1910.

***Xysticus luctator*, L. Koch.**

An adult male found by Dr. A. R. Jackson in the New Forest in June, 1910.

**Oxyptila sanctuaria**, Cambr.

Several adult males at Warmwell Rectory by Rev. R. J. Pickard-Cambridge on Oct. 5, 1910.

**Sub.-Fam. PHILODROMINÆ.**

Genus **TIBELLUS**, Simon.

*Philodromus*, Walck., ad partem.

Dr. Jackson has called my attention to the fact that we have two different forms in our British collections of *Tibellus oblongus*, Bl.-Walck, namely, *Tibellus oblongus*, Walck.-Kulczynski, and *Tibellus parallelus*, C. L. Koch-Kulczynski. These two forms so nearly resemble each other in general appearance, colour, markings, and habits that it is not extraordinary that they have been hitherto confused; the chief point of difference in their structure being confined to the palpal organs of the male and the form of the genital aperture of the female, all of which require a somewhat microscopic power to differentiate satisfactorily. The difference between the above-mentioned portions of structure will be seen at a glance from the figures given in the plate, but after a consideration and close examination of a long series of specimens from my own and correspondents' collections, I have come to the conclusion that the two forms we have may be also distinguished in both sexes by markings on the abdomen, *i.e.*, by the more or less distinct presence of two black spots, one on each side of the posterior half of the upper side about a third of the length from the hinder extremity. In some examples there may be other black spots, or rather dots, in the same longitudinal lines, but in those cases the two critical ones mentioned are always most pronounced and easily observed. The presence of these two spots, it seems to me, marks the *Tibellus parallelus* of

Kulczynski, and their absence, even though there may be a row of small dots on each side, denotes Kulczynski's *T. oblongus*. Immature examples may be thus distinguished as well as the adults. Since arriving at the above conclusions I have been able to refer to a paper by Professor Kulczynski, in which he also notes the two spots on the abdomen as distinctive of the two forms. It becomes now a question as to which of the two forms the *T. oblongus* of Blackwall (who is our first recorder of a British species) may be relegated. It appears to me that the *T. oblongus* of Blackwall is undoubtedly the *T. parallelus* of Kulczynski, his figures (and the type specimens from which they were drawn, and which are in my possession) plainly show the two abdominal spots, although both the sexes he figures are immature. The complete and certain elucidation of the various synonyma of *Tibellus oblongus*, Walck., and others would be a very difficult task, and in the absence of typical examples examined by those specialists who have included them under the one form or the other of the two species now recognised, it would probably be impossible. *Walckenaer*, to whom the first description of *T. (Philodromus) oblongus*, is due, plainly notes the presence of the two distinctive abdominal spots; and we may, therefore, take it as fairly certain that the spider named *parallelus* by Kulczynski must be included as synonymous with Blackwall's *T. oblongus*, which would thus be rightly given as *T. oblongus* Walckenaer. What, then, is our other British form in which the two critical abdominal spots are absent? It is certainly as it seems to me, the *T. oblongus* of Kulczynski; but it cannot bear that specific name as it differs from Walckenaer's form in the absence of the spots! The species which Kulczynski includes as synonymic with his *oblongus*, viz., *T. maritimus*, Menge, male, would appear to be the form which (also on other grounds than those of the abdominal markings) we have now to include in our British List. Our British forms would, therefore, now

be *P. oblongus*, Walck.-Bl., and *T. maritimus*, Menge, male non female (the female of *maritimus*, Menge, being the female of Kulczynski's and Menge's *oblongus*). The *Tibellus oblongus* descr.bed by M. Simon as the *Thomisus* and *Philodromus oblongus*, Walckenaer (Arachn. de France II., p. 311) appears to be quite of another species. *Tibellus propinquus*, Simon l.c., p. 309, would seem to be more probably identical with *T. oblongus*, Walck.-Bl., but in the absence of comparison with types of the latter it is uncertain.

**Tibellus oblongus**, Walck. Pl. A, figs. 32-35.

- Philodromus oblongus*, Walck., Ins. Apt. I., 558,  
and Hist. Nat. des Araignées, 1806.
- Tibellus oblongus*, Walck.-Blackw. (British and  
Irish Spid., p. 100, pl. v., fig. 60).
- „ *parallelus*, C. L. Koch-Kulcz. Araneæ  
Hungariæ, p. 115, Tab. IV., fig. 27.
- Thanatus oblongus*, Menge (male). Preussische  
Spinnen, p. 396, Tab. 224, fig. 2.
- „ *maritimus*. Menge (female), l.c., p. 398,  
Tab. 225, fig. 3.

It is at present unlikely that any reliable records exist as to the respective habitats and abundance of this and the next species, inasmuch as hitherto the two forms have been mixed up, and collectors have not had their attention directed to these points; but as far as my experience goes I should say that the present species (*oblongus*, Walck.-Bl.), frequents, generally, marshy spots, while the next (*T.*, *maritimus*, Menge), seems to be more addicted to dry and sandy localities, and is, perhaps, the most abundant of the two. More accurate records will, however, now be kept by collectors on these two points. Both species will probably be found to be tolerably abundant and widely distributed, and perhaps often inhabiting the same localities.



**Tibellus maritimus**, Menge-Kulczynski (male). Pl. A, figs. 28-31.

*Tibellus oblongus*, Kulcz. Araneæ Hungariæ, p. 115, Tab. IV., fig. 28

*Thanatus oblongus*, Menge (female). Preussische Spinnen, p. 396, Tab. 224, fig. 3.

The structural differences between this and the foregoing species will be readily seen from the figures given in the plate. There being now two species hitherto included in our British List under the name of *oblongus*, and the true *oblongus* of Walckenaer being considered to be that of Mr. Blackwall, the species now to be recorded as new to Britain is *Tibellus maritimus*, Menge.

**Philodromus rufus**, Walck.

Adults of both sexes of this very distinct species were met with by Dr. Jackson in the New Forest in June, 1910; but in a locality different from that in which I had found it there some years ago myself.

### Fam. LYCOSIDÆ.

**Tarentula fabrilis**, Clerck.

Both sexes of this large and conspicuous spider in the adult state were found by W. A. P.-C., from August 3rd to October 3rd, 1910, on a part of the high ground of Bloxworth Heath, where it had never been observed before. No other British locality than Bloxworth Heath has yet been recorded for it.

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\* On *Tibellus* and the two species now considered to be British see paper by Dr. A. R. Jackson, "Lancashire Naturalist," March, 1911, Vol. 3, pp. 386-387.

**Fam. OXYOPIDÆ.****Oxyopes heterophthalmus, Latr.**

Adults of both sexes were found by Dr. Jackson near Mark Ash, in the New Forest, at the beginning of June, 1910. These are the first that have been recorded in Great Britain in the adult state.

**PHALANGIDEA.****Sclerosoma Romanum, L. Koch.**

Several immature examples were found by W. and A., on Bloxworth Heath in August, 1910. They all showed exactly the same character and development of spiny armature as shown by adults of the same species. This appears to prove their specific difference from an allied species (*S. quadridentatum*, Cuvier), of which it has been conjectured to be the immature form.

**Sclerosoma quadridentatum, Cuvier.**

Several examples of this species were found at the same time and place as those of *S. Romanum*, L. Koch, mentioned above.

**Oligolophus Meadii, Cambr.**

Examples of this species were found on Bloxworth Heath by W. A. P.-C., in August, 1910, but all immature. It is curious how persistently this very distinct little species appears to secrete itself from observation in the adult state.

## LIST OF ARACHNIDA

*In the foregoing pages, with reference to page and Plate A.*

## ARANEIDEA.

Dysdera Cambridgii, Thor.	p. 35	
Prosthesima longipes, C. L. Koch.	p. 35	
„ nigrita, Fabr.	p. 36	
Agroeca proxima, Cambr.	p. 36	
„ gracilipes, Blackw.	p. 36	
„ inopina, Cambr.	p. 36	
„ celans, Blackw.	p. 37	
Corinna præstans, sp.n.	p. 37	Pl. A, figs. 1-5
Theridion varians, Hahn.	p. 38	Pl. A, figs. 6-7
Crustulina sticta, Cambr.	p. 38	
Laseola coracina, C. L. Koch.	p. 38	
„ tristis, Hahn.	p. 38	
Enoplognatha thoracica, Hahn.	p. 38	
Bolyphantes expunctus, Cambr.	p. 38	
Tapinopa longidens, Wid.	p. 39	
Leptyphantes beatula, sp.n.	p. 39	Pl. A, figs. 8-11
Bathyphantes setiger, F. O. P.-C.	p. 39	
Hilaira montigena, L. Koch	p. 39	
Oreoneta fortunata, Cambr.	p. 40	
Sintula cornigera, Blackw.	p. 39	
„ fausta, Cambr.	p. 40	
Syedra pholcommoides, Cambr.	p. 40	
Gongyliidium blandum, Sim.	p. 40	Pl. A, figs. 15-23
Erigone Welchii, Jackson.	p. 41	Pl. A, figs. 24 27
Lophomma laudatum, Cambr.	p. 41	
Lophocarenum nemorale, Blackw.	p. 41	
Araeoncus crassiceps, Westr.	p. 41	
Prosopotheca monoceros, Wid.	p. 42	
Ceratinella brevipes, Westr.	p. 42	
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Tetragnatha pinicola, L. Koch	p. 42	

<i>Singa sanguinea</i> , C. L. Koch	p. 42	
<i>Epeira angulata</i> , Clerck.	p. 43	
„ <i>trivittata</i> , Jacks.-Bös.	p. 43	
„ <i>alsine</i> , Walck.	p. 43	
<i>Xysticus erraticus</i> , Blackw.	p. 43	
„ <i>robustus</i> , Hahn.	p. 43	
„ <i>luctator</i> , L. Koch.	p. 43	
<i>Oxyptila sanctuaria</i> , Cambr.	p. 44	
<i>Tibellus oblongus</i> , Walck.	p. 46	Pl. A, figs. 32-35
„ <i>maritimus</i> , Menge- Kulczynski.	p. 47	Pl. A, figs. 28-31
<i>Philodromus rufus</i> , Walck.	p. 47	
<i>Tarentula fabrilis</i> , Clerck.	p. 47	
<i>Oxyopes heterophthalmus</i> , Latr.	p. 48	

## PHALANGIDEA.

<i>Sclerosoma Romanum</i> , L. Koch.	p. 48
„ <i>quadridentatum</i> , Cuvier	p. 48
<i>Oligophus Meadii</i> , Cambr.	p. 48

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DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OF THE SPECIES IN THE  
FOREGOING LIST.

***Corinna præstans*, sp.n., p. 37. Pl. A, figs. 1-5.**

*Adult male*, length 3 2-3rd lines.

*Cephalothorax* longer than broad, but not greatly so, considerably convex above, caput broad, and transversely trincate in front; lateral impressions at caput moderate; normal grooves and indentations very slight, almost imperceptible; profile line even and regularly curved; hinder slope moderate and even; colour deep rich red-brown to black on the caput, and the surface is covered with short depressed whitish grey hairs, amongst which are a few fine nearly erect darker ones.

*Eyes* of hinder row small, and in nearly a straight transverse line, longer than that of the anterior row. The interval between the two central eyes of this row is less than that between each and the lateral eye next to it. The eyes of the anterior row are large, the two centrals largest; the intervals between them are small and about equal, and the four form a curve whose convexity is directed *forwards*. The four central eyes form very nearly a square.

*The Legs* are moderate in length and strength—4, 1, 2, 3. 2 and 3 are almost of equal length. Colour dark red-brown, rather lighter than that of the *Cephalothorax*; they are furnished with moderately strong spines, of which those on the inferior surface of the tibial and metatarsi of the two anterior pairs of legs form two longitudinal parallel rows. On the tibiae of the first pair of legs are 6 pairs, on that of the second 5 pairs of spines, and on the metatarsi of both pairs are two pairs of spines. The tarsi end with a short, compact, dense claw-tuft, and (so far as could be seen) with two terminal claws.

*Palpi* rather short, strong, similar to the legs in colour. The cubital joint is short, rounded, and nodiform, the radial longer and stronger, and much enlarged on its outer side, which terminates in a kind of short broad apophysis, whose extremity is of a somewhat bifid or trifid form; inside this and nearer to the base of the digital joint is a longer, strong apophysis, enlarged, rounded, and shiny at its extremity (but this is in reality a portion of the digital joint), and beneath the radial joint is another of about the same length as that last mentioned, enlarged at its base, but much slighter and bifid at its extremity (the form and relative sizes and position of these apophysis are very difficult to observe and describe accurately; the drawing of these parts will help to give a better idea of them). The digital joint is large and long, longer than the radial and cubital joints together, and of an elongate-oval form. The palpal organs are well developed, but simple.

*Falces* powerful, straight, long, projecting; rounded and prominent at their base in front, and similar in colour to the

*Cephalothorax*. The fang is strong, of a simple curved form, and tapering regularly to its point.

*Maxillæ* moderate in length, straight, slightly rounded at the extremity on the outer and obliquely truncate on the inner side, and a little inclined to the labium.

*Labium* about half the length of the maxillæ, broader than long, and truncate at its apex.

*Sternum* short, heart-shaped. These parts are similar in colour to the *Cephalothorax*, or perhaps a little paler.

*Abdomen* oval, of a dull, light-brown colour, covered thinly with short fine hairs, and, apparently, with a short paler kind of pubescence. A longitudinal rather tapering central bar of greater or less size marks the position of the dorsal-vessel on the fore part of the upper side, and is bare and of a coriaceous texture; its colour being yellowish brown. The under side is paler than the upper, and a little way in front of the spinners is a curved transverse fold of the epidermis, which has every appearance of perforation, and perhaps leads to some spiracular tubes, somewhat like that in the genus *Anyphœna*.

Two adult males of this spider have been sent to me from the Royal Gardens at Kew, found in one of the plant houses. It is, no doubt, an importation from some exotic region; the genus to which it belongs being found dispersed among exotic regions generally. The examples now recorded were kindly examined by Mons. Eugène Simon, to whom their species was unknown.

***Leptyphantes beatula*, sp.n. p. 39. Pl. A, figs. 8-11.**

*Adult male*, length rather less than 1 line.

The whole colouring of this spider had still to be developed, as the specimen had evidently only recently made its final mould, and was, therefore, of a pale almost colourless hue. The ocular area, however, was suffused with black, the eyes being seated on black tubercles. The interval between the eyes on the hind-central pair is greater than that between each and the lateral eye next to it. The eyes form a very

compact group, those of the anterior row being near to each other; the interval between the fore-central pair the smallest.

The *Cephalothorax*, looked at from above and slightly behind, is of a regular oval form; the lateral marginal impression on each side very slight. The marginal line has a well-marked depression between the ocular area and the thoracic indentation. The legs are rather long, 1, 4, 2, 3, and their armature is normal in respect to number of spines and position; the spines on the tibiæ of the second, third, and fourth pairs are unusually long.

The *palpi* are short; the digital joint and palpal organs of moderate size. The cubital and radial joints are short; the latter are slightly longest and strongest; the former has a slight bristle from its fore part above, and the latter, among others, a much longer and stronger one. The digital joint is short-oval. The palpal organs are well developed, and among other processes the most noticeable is a long one issuing from their base and curving, a little sinuously, over their surface, reaches nearly to their extremity in a kind of spoon or shovel form, and along the outer edge of this portion are several very fine short spiny points.

The *Abdomen* (evidently not having attained its proper colouring), had the under side strongly suffused with black, and was thinly covered with hairs, those of the upper side being long, and some of them unusually strong.

A single example of this spider was found by W. A. P.-C., near Barmouth, North Wales, in September, 1910.

**Gongylidiellum blandum**, Simon. p. 40. Pl. A, figs, 15-23.

*Gongylidiellum blandum*, Simon; A.R. Jackson, M.B., D.Sc.,  
"Lancashire Naturalist," No. 36, Vol. 3, March, 1911,  
p. 388, pl. xii., figs. 8-14.

*Adult male*, length 1-16th, and of the *female* 1-18th of an inch.

Dr. Jackson gives a detailed description of this spider (l.c. supra). I would only add to it that in the *two* small denticular processes on the face of the maxillæ there is a remarkable resemblance to the genus *Haplinis*, Simon (Historic Naturelles des Araignées, Vol. I., p. 700); of this genus I have the male of an undescribed species in my possession from the Falkland Islands, which has been examined and determined by M. Simon. The type of the genus *Haplinis* (female only) hails from New Zealand. The female also of *G. blandum*, Sim., appears to have these small denticles on the maxillæ, but they are much more minute than in the male; whether they are really of generic importance or not seems to me rather uncertain. M. Simon appears to have quite overlooked them in his description (Arachnides de France, tom. V., p. 604). The only female I have seen of *G. blandum* is smaller than the male, but this is not, I think, a very material point.

Dr. Jackson has met with several examples of both sexes of this very interesting spider on the Banks of the Dee in Cheshire (at Queensferry), under stones covered with sea water at the spring tides. It had not been before recorded as British.

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CORRECTION OF PAPER IN PROC. DORSET FIELD  
CLUB, VOL. XXXI., 1910.

- Page 51 At top of page, for *incisa*, read *recisa*.  
 „ 52 At bottom of page, for *Tmeticus*, read *Centromerus* ;  
 and for 195, read 174.  
 „ 58 Line 11 from top, for *or* read *of*.  
 „ 60 At bottom of page, for Sub.-Family *Epeiridæ*, read  
*Epeirinae*.  
 „ 65 Near top of page, for *incisa*, read *recisa*.